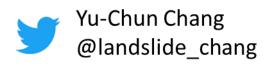
# Geological hazard assessment of volcanic islands: Insights from seafloor geomorphology and turbidites in sediment cores, central Azores Islands



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## contributors

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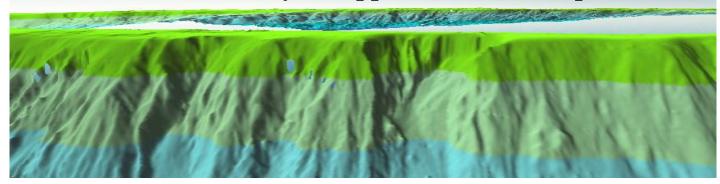




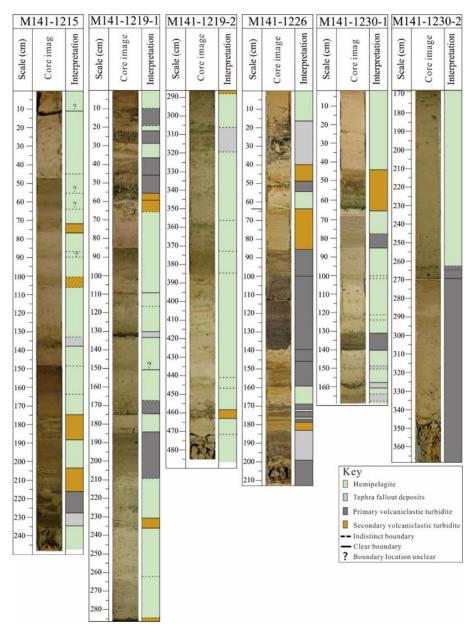


#### Eurasian plate Graciosa African (Nubian) plate 1226 1230 1219 Terceira São Jorge 1215 Faial Pico (m)**H** (km) 0 -200 -400 40 1400 -800 -1600 -2600 -1200

## Landslide valleys in upper submarine slopes



### **Volcaniclastic-rich sediments in cores**



### Submarine landslides and hazard assessments Chang et al. 2021a, G3

Shaded bathymetry Gradient Interpretation

Class A

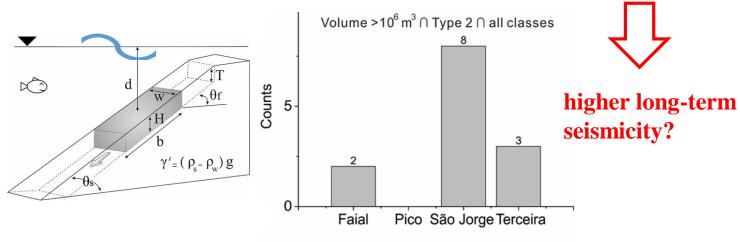
Class B

Class C

Class C

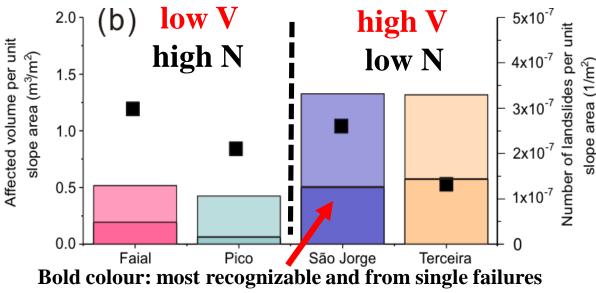
>1200 landslide valleys. 10<sup>4</sup>-10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>3</sup> dominant

### Tsunami wave height estimates

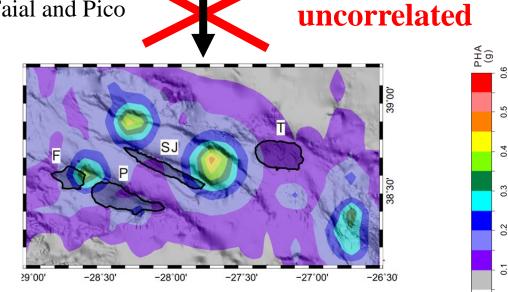


Max. h>7m 13 predicted with h>1 m at source.

g et al. 2021a, *G3*affected volume & number unit slope area



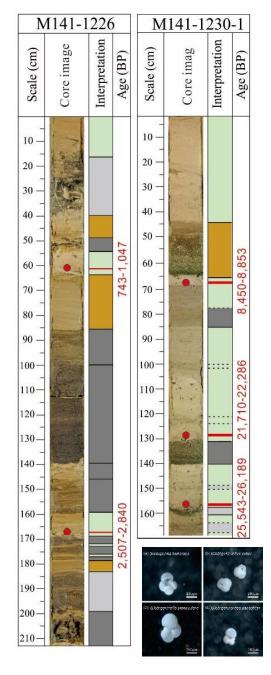
High abundance but small volume landslides around Faial and Pico



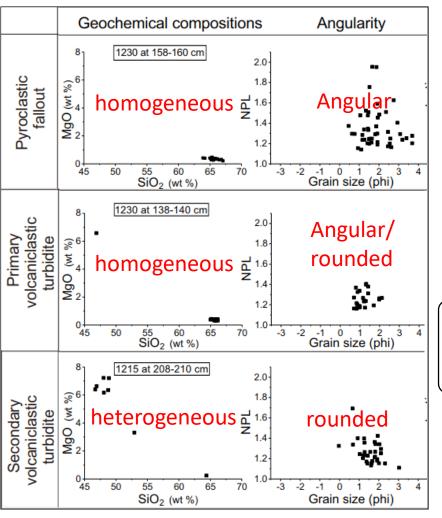
Ground accelerations predicted from instrumental seismicity

## Discriminating volcaniclastic beds in sediment cores

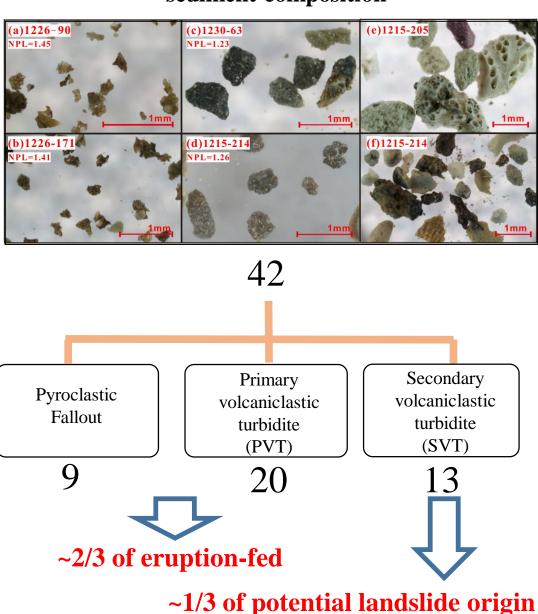
Chang et al. 2021b Geol. Soc. London Spec. Publ.

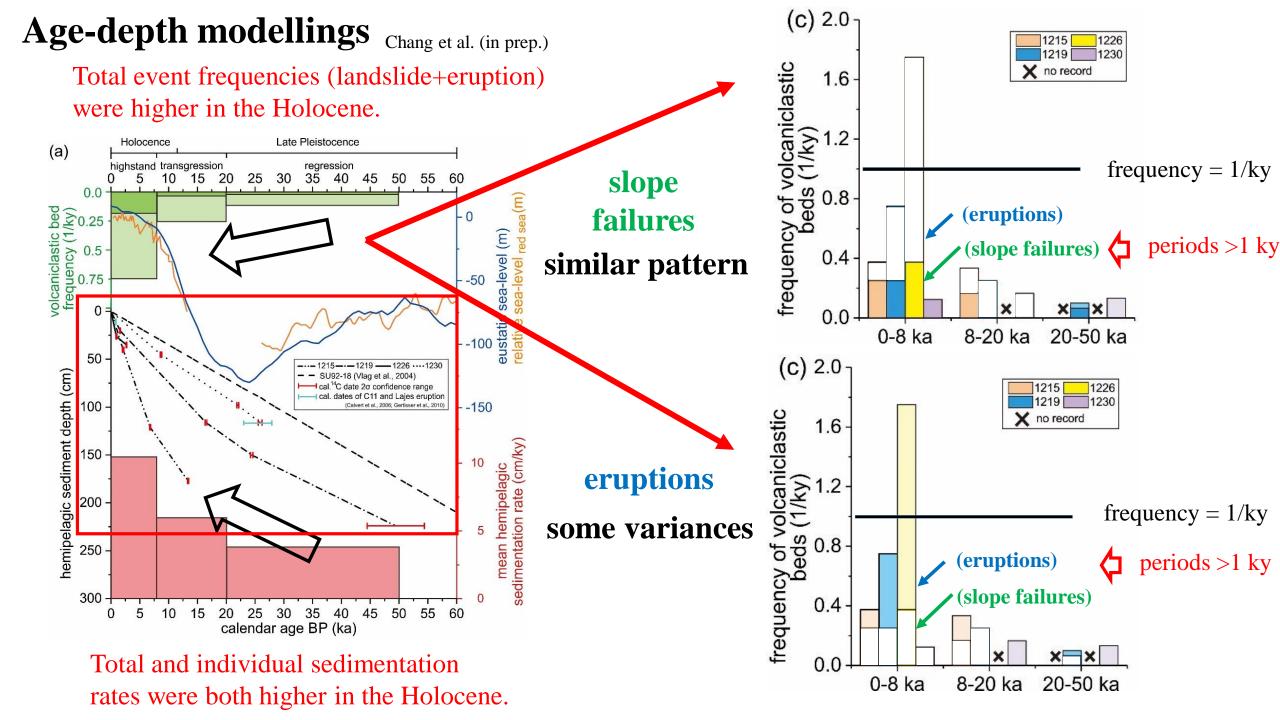


## volcanic glass geochemistry and grain shape analysis



#### sediment composition





# Takeaway messages





- 1. >1200 valleys were identified, of volume  $10^2$ - $10^8$  m³ (small compared with Canary giant landslides >  $10^{11}$  m³
- 2. Smaller and many more landslides around Pico and Faial may be a result of more frequent earthquakes in these two islands
- 3. Volcaniclastic turbidites have 1/3 landslide and 2/3 eruption origin
- 4. Return periods of large eruptions and landslides are >1ky

